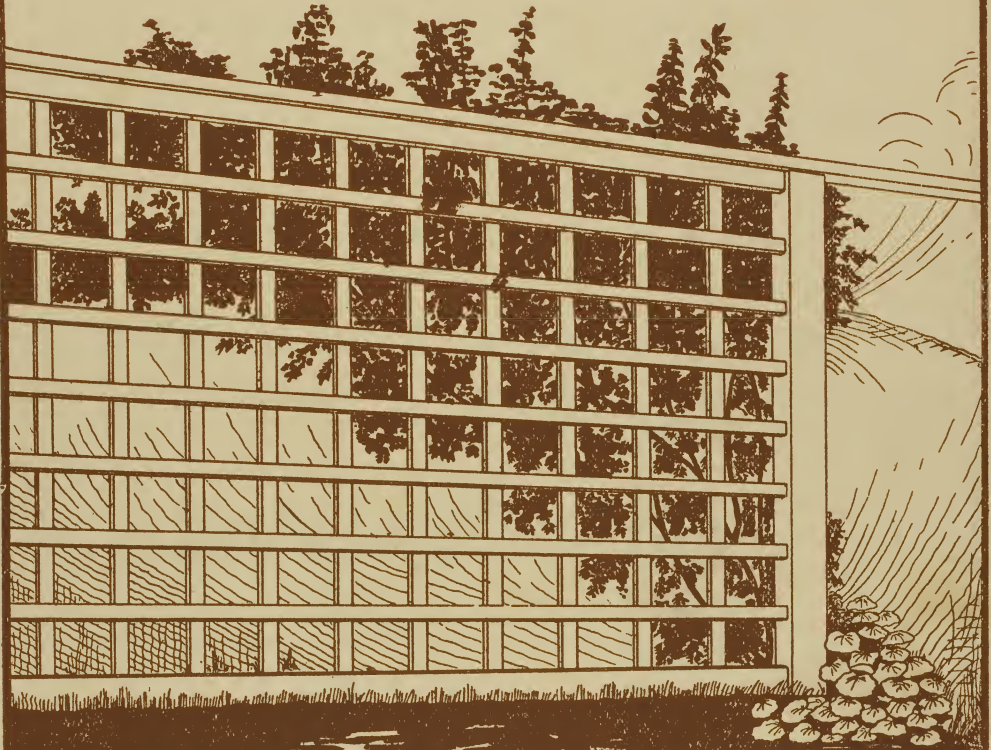


# California Garden



## IN THIS NUMBER

AVOCADOS FOR THE HOME  
WILD ROCK GARDENS  
BALBOA PARK CONSERVATORY  
GET RID OF THE SNAILS  
MISSION GARDEN RESTORED  
REGULAR MEETING FEB. 19th

JAN. 1924

TEN CENTS

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# The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association  
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy*

Vol. 15

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JAN., 1924

No. 7

## AVOCADO TREES FOR THE HOME GARDEN

William H. Sallmon, Chula Vista.

A leading business man of San Diego, who is active in many good movements, but who finds time to enjoy the beauties of nature, has said repeatedly that he gets more pleasure out of the three or four avocado trees in his back yard than in all the rest of his planting. These trees are evergreen, they are ornamental, they add to the attractions and value of the home grounds, there is pleasure and profit in them. They are a novelty to the average tourist who asks more questions about them than about any other tree in this Horticultural State, and as tourists constitute the principal California crop we should cultivate the things that interest them. These are some of the reasons for planting a single avocado tree in the garden, or as many as space will permit.

Many beginners get a wrong start by planting trees that have no root system. A few years ago it was the custom to plant the seeds in four-inch pots. When the young tree was transplanted its roots were curled and twisted like a corkscrew—if one may be permitted in these dry and tedious times to use that simile! Thousands of such trees, some of which promised well for a time, failed to make normal growth and have been dug up. One grower lost nine-tenths of his original planting from this cause alone. Today in many general nurseries trees in cans and boxes are still offered for sale but reliable avocado nurserymen are advertising "field grown" trees which never knew a pot or box. Avocado trees are expensive and the safe rule in buying is to patronize an experienced nurseryman who guarantees that his trees are field grown and who is familiar with the tested varieties. As the tree does not come true to seed and seedling avocados cannot be depended upon to bear, only budded trees of proven varieties should be planted.

The best judges of what to plant are the members of the Committee on Varieties of the California Avocado Association, a group of experts who have given years of observation and study to the subject. They recommend five varieties, Fuerte, Spinks, Dick-

inson, Sharpless, Puebla. While these are suitable for Commercial plantings, one cannot do better, if he has room in the garden for five trees, than to plant one each of the varieties named as they ripen their fruits at different times in the year. With more room Taft, Blakeman, Challenge, Queen and others might be included. If there is space for only one or two trees choice should be made of the Mexican or thin-skinned types which ripen their fruit in the fall and winter. The trees are hardy and bear well. At the head of this list for home use stands the Garter. The tree is vigorous, hardy as the orange, precocious and productive. The fruit is excellent for home use, having a rich and nutty flavor, but is not adapted to shipping any distance. Other good Mexican varieties for the home garden are Northrop, Harmon and Puebla, and the hybrid Fuerte. For summer fruit it will be necessary to choose one of the thick-skinned or Guatemalan varieties such as the Spinks or Dickinson.

The avocado tree is tender and the location in which to plant should therefore be as free as possible from frost and winds. The space should be about twenty-five feet clear in each direction. The hole should be about three feet wide and three feet deep and the top soil should be thrown back and mixed with the soil in the bottom of the hole. Transplanting may take place in March, or even in February in the San Diego region. The bud-union should be left a few inches above the surface. The soil should be thoroughly soaked at planting time and thereafter water should be supplied once a week during the summer in a basin around the tree. The basin should be filled with a mulch of straw or alfalfa. No fertilizer is necessary during the first year. The young tree should be staked and protected from sun and wind by a shield of burlap. The care of the tree during the first two or three years is so important that it would be well for the novice to look up cultural directions in the annual reports of the California Avocado Association. These reports may usually be consulted in a public library.

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### **A LEGAL HOME BREW**

Mrs. C. W. Darling of Chula Vista sends the list of contents of the cocktail served with her Christmas dinner the fresh fruit for which was picked in her garden "Marcellita" Strawberries, blackberries, oranges, lemons, guavas, grapefruit, passionflower fruit, kumquats, grapes and figs.

### **GET GLAD AT HOME**

The California Garden calls attention to the offering of Gladiolus made in this issue by Cushman the Glad man of Point Loma. His is a Home Industry and when he says a variety is a good one it is apt to be so.

## **G. ANTONICELLI**

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### **SEED AS PREMIUM WITH THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN**

#### **Miss Moulds Special Dahlia Seed**

Miss Mould has again saved seed from her best blooms and offers it as a premium with California Garden. Not only does she thus handsomely exhibit her deep interest in the San Diego Floral Association but in addition offers two handsome sterling silver basket vases to be put up for the best bloom grown from her seed and the best collection grown from her seed, the competition to be staged at the special Dahlia show which will be held at the most favorable date in the Floral Home Balboa Park. This competition is open to blooms grown from Miss Moulds seed in previous years as well as this one.

#### **ROSECROFT BEGONIA SEED**

Now available as premium with new subscriptions to California Garden.

**TUBEROUS HANGING BASKET.** The entire crop of 1923 which was however a light one.

**TUBEROUS SINGLE.** A fine lot saved from big blooms of good color.

**PINK SEA SHELL BEDDER.** White-edged pink very vigorous.

**WHITE SEASHELL** white sport of the last occurring at Rosecroft much praised by professionals.

**SMALL WHITE** with crinkly leaves excellent for hanging baskets an old variety that has almost been lost.

**PINK BORDER** a very superior bedding strain Gracilis type. The last four can be bedded outside in a sheltered position and will stand considerable sun.

Only one packet with a new subscription. Old subscribers can secure these seed by subscribing for two years or getting a new subscriber.

### **NOW**

If you have gentle words and looks, my friends,

To spare for me—If you have tears to shed  
That I have suffered—keep them not I pray  
Until I hear not, see not, being dead.

If you have flowers to give, fair lily buds,  
Roses, daisies, pinks, garden flowers that be  
Full of sweetest perfume, let them smile and  
make

The air, while yet I breathe it, sweet for me.

E'en rarest blossoms, what can they suffice,  
Offered to one who can no longer gaze  
Upon their beauty? Flowers on coffins laid  
Impart no sweetness to departed days.  
For loving looks, tho fraught with tenderness  
And kindly tears, tho they fall thick and fast,  
And words of praise, alas, cannot avail  
To lift the shadows from a life that's past.

[Unidentified.]



# BALBOA PARK NOTES

John G. Morley Supt.

## Continuation of Article on Plants in Conservatory.

Two very interesting varieties of plants are the Cordylines and Dracenas. They are commonly called Dracenas, as they are very closely related to each other,—the difference being in the flowers, which are larger in the Dracenas than in the Cordylines.

These plants are natives of the tropics. Some of them will stand several degrees of frost, viz., the Cordyline Indivisa and Australis, which thrive in Southern California gardens. We have a few of the tender varieties in the Conservatory. Cordyline Terminalis, C. Nigra Rubra, C. Haageana and C. Cannae-folia,—the first two varieties are what is known in the trade as fancy leaved, owing to the colored markings in the leaves, which in the former are dark green, bronze and crimson,—the Rubra, black red with crimson centers and the other two have beautiful green foliage.

Dracena Fragrans,—foliage green and recurving,—the flowers are very fragrant, hence the name. Dracena Lindenae, a beautiful variety with deep green leaves traversed their entire length by bands of creamy white and various shades of yellow, elegantly recurved. There are two very fine specimens in the Conservatory.

Dracena Godseffiana,—a woody species with small leaves covered with numerous white or yellow spots. Dracena Mandaena,—a very pretty variety, distributed by Mr. W. A. Manda of New Jersey.

The foregoing varieties are only a small list of these very interesting plants, which comprise a large variety, in many shades of color and diversity of foliage.

Calatheas or Marantas,—a splendid family of tropical foliage plants,—the flowers and foliage somewhat resembling a canna,—flowers are not very conspicuous and the plants are grown for their beautiful foliage. We have but two varieties, Calathea Zebrina and Calathea Masangana, which are very easily grown and I believe would thrive in our lath houses in warm situations. In Florida they are grown extensively with such protection.

Codiums, or Crotons as they are popularly known, are tropical shrubs with beautiful foliage, very odd in many varieties, with brilliant colorings which range from almost pure white to shades of yellow, orange pink, red, green and crimson, and are among the finest of the handsome shrubs suitable for the Conservatory. We have several very fine varieties. The Codium Baronne de Rothschild and Disraeli and Interruptum are among the best of the extensive varieties of these beautiful plants which I believe will

thrive planted in sheltered locations in our gardens, though probably losing their foliage in winter, owing to cool nights. They will again be beautiful in the following summer. These plants belong to the Euphorbiaceae, the same as the Poinsettia, our lovely Christmas flower.

Monstera and Philadendron,—very interesting plants from the tropics, belonging to the order Aroideae. (Aracea.) They are mostly climbers and are frequently called parasitic plants, owing to their ariel roots entwining themselves around trees and other objects, so they may climb. In Southern California where protected from frost, they thrive planted at the base of trees or tree stumps, placed against a wall and covered with moss, the plants will climb just as they do in their native habitat.

We have several varieties in the Conservatory, the most interesting is the Monstera Deliciosa, a native of Mexico, which produces delicious fruit, the flavor somewhat resembling a pineapple. The foliage is very pretty, the leaves are about two feet in length and perforated with holes.

Philadendron Gigantum,—a climber with very large leaves. Philadendron Selloum,—a very fine variety and one of the best of those with heavy foliage. This variety does not climb like the preceding, and is very useful as a fine decorative plant.

Philadendron Trifoliata is a very interesting variety, is more or less of a climber and as its name indicates, the leaves are divided into three sections.

Philadendron Asperatum and Asperatum Variegata are two very fine climbers, the former with dark green foliage, the other, the leaves are spotted with yellow and light shades of green. They are rapid growers and need constant attention to keep them within reasonable bounds.

The plants described above are all growing in the Park Conservatory.

## MOON'S INFLUENCE NEGLIGIBLE, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

Modern science is unable to find any evidence that the moon affects the weather to an appreciable extent, and unable to conceive of any reason why it should. The movements of the atmosphere that give us different kinds of weather all involve the expenditure of an immense amount of energy in the form of heat. Such energy comes to us from the sun, and its varying effects depend mainly upon the varying positions of the earth as it revolves around the sun and rotates on its axis. The moon has no heat of its own. It merely gives off into space that which it receives from the sun, and a



small fraction of this reaches the earth. The amount of heat we receive from the moon has been measured with very delicate instruments. It is so excessively minute that whatever effect it may have upon our atmosphere must be completely swamped and obliterated by the enormously greater effects of solar energy.

It is true that the pull of the moon and the sun upon the atmosphere produces a tide in the atmosphere much like the tide in the ocean. But this, too, has been measured, and it is found to be insignificant compared with the alternate expanding and shrinking of the atmosphere due to heating by day and cooling by night—the "heat tide," so to speak. Hence it is of no practical interest.

The belief in "dry" and "wet" moons, indicated by the position of the lunar crescent in the evening sky, and a host of other notions associating the moon with the weather, are merely idle superstitions. Moonlight is sometimes said to be conducive to frost. The fact is that moonlight nights are also clear nights, and it is the absence of clouds, not the presence of the moon, that favors the occurrence of frosts by permitting a rapid loss of heat from the earth.

#### TWO NEW ATTRACTIVE ROSES

According to some nurserymen who attended the fall exhibit of the California Nurserymen, two new roses attracted much attention. In speaking of these the Florists' Exchange says:

"The two roses to attract the greatest notice were Angele Pernet, raised by Pernet Ducher, and Souv. de Mme. Verschuren, raised by N. A. Verschuren and Zonen. Now it so happens that these two roses are being jointly introduced into America this coming season, by H. A. Dreer of Philadelphia and Howard & Smith of Los Angeles. Angele Pernet is, I believe, being introduced in Europe simultaneously but the other was put upon the European market this season. I saw small flowers of it at Riverton in early October. Souv. de Mme Verschuren is out of an unnamed seedling from Sunburst X Golden Ophelia; it has been awarded several gold medals and by many is considered to be the finest yellow rose in sight doing finely both outdoors and as a forcer. It has the habit of Sunburst, but is more vigorous. The color is carmum yellow, shading to orange, the blooms being large and full with perfect form. Angele, Pernet at the Bagatelle trials this year scored nine points, the highest of any in the first year test. It has some of the colorings of Mrs. C. V. Howarth though tests will probably prove it is distinct from this latter variety which was introduced by Alex Dickson & Sons in 1919. Angele Pernet is a Pernetiana and possesses a blending of cinnamon apricot rose and saffron."

#### OLD ROSES

##### Forgotten But They Should Not Be

For the benefit of those of us who cling to the old Gods is given this brief list of good old roses not now appearing in latter day selections.

##### Climbers

Dr. Van Fleet, Pink.  
Yellow Rambler.  
American Pillar, Deep Pink and is not subject to mildew like Dorothy Perkins.  
Renie Marie Henrietta, Red.  
Gold of Ophir.  
Gruss and Jeplitz, Red.  
Gruss and Teplitz, Red.  
William Allen Richardson, Yellow.  
Lamarque, White.

##### Bush Roses

Lady Battersea, Pink.  
Souvenir de Pres Carnot, Pink.  
Red Cochet.  
Prince de Bulgarie, Apricot.  
Mde. Able Chatenay, Pink.  
Marie Van Houte, Yellow.  
Lady Hillingdon, Yellow.  
Duchess de Brabant, Shell Pink.  
Homere, Pink.  
Clara Watson, Pink.

#### SALIENT FEATURES OF NEXT MONTH'S WEATHER

By Dean Blake, Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

February has the reputation of being a very stormy month, and usually lives up to it. However, many February's have passed with little or no rain in San Diego, but many others had rain on half of the number of days in the month. The records show that when rains set in in earnest, that they can be counted upon to last for three or more days and yield generous amounts. The stormy periods as a rule are accompanied by strong southerly winds, sometimes reaching gale force, which continue until they veer into the northwest.

Cold, frosty mornings are common, but the chances of a severe freeze are remote even back from the coast in the county. As in the preceding month, days with a maximum temperature over 70 degrees are frequent, and mild, balmy weather may be expected for several days at a time. In the number of clear and cloudy days, the average February measures up to the average January very closely, and ordinarily the humidity and amount of sunshine is usually about the same.

#### BULB SHOW

A bulb and acacia show will be held in the Floral Home in Balboa Park but the exact date will not be fixed till later when the very best time can be predicated.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# The Jan. & Feb. Gardens

## THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

While we may expect for some weeks rains, cold weather and in exposed places frosts, preparations for spring and summer gardens should go on. As soon as dry enough after the rains, get your soil ready for planting do not work it tho' till it is in good friable condition, when it will crumble in the hand, and always make it fine, especially for seed planting, lumps and clods of soil are hard to get rid of if allowed at the time of working up. Deciduous trees and shrubs of all kinds can be put in this month, Hawthorns with beautiful red or orange berries, *Leptospermum* always available when greens for decoration are wanted, *Abelia* and *Myrtles* both fragrant and equally suited for hedges—also *Hibiscus*, in fact most anything you fancy—when planting dig the hole deep and large enough to take the roots without crowding—put manure in with your soil and after planting pack the dirt firmly around the plant, the lack of this precaution is I think the chief reason why planting, and the sowing of seed is a failure so often, air spaces are left and things dry out before they have a chance to start. The late Peter Henderson published at one time a most excellent little pamphlet called "The use of the feet in sowing and planting". A copy of which I will put on the library shelf for any one who may want to see it—and put into practice.

Place your orders for seeds and plants early it is usually "first come first served" that is to say large establishments usually fill orders in rotation.

If you have a special hobby, *Iris*, mums *Dahlias*, or anything you specialize on make your plans now, and order any of the novelties in your line you expect to buy. The two more gorgeous things we seen offered so far are the hybrid cactus dahlia, "The pride of San Francisco," offered by Dreers and Kundreds *Gladiolus*, "Orange Glory" not new this season but still one of the most striking.

Early blooming stuff such as stocks and snapdragons will require liberal feeding, Sheep manure with equal parts of good loam is quick acting.

Plant Sweet Peas for summer blooms, some growers plant now exclusively the early flowering or orchid Sweet pea, claiming they come into bloom four or five weeks earlier

*Continued on page 11*

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

To those of us who are inclined to think that we are going to have a very dry season this year, owing to the lack of the usual precipitation up to the present time (18th inst.) it is interesting and encouraging to read what Dr. Ford Carpenter, Consulting Meteorologist of Los Angeles, has to say about similar seasons (five of which have occurred) in Southern California since 1877 in which the rain fall up to January 7th was less than it is this year and in three out of the five, the remainder of the season recorded rainfall in excess of the normal. Taking Los Angeles figures for three years, 1910-11 rainfall up to January 8th was 1.09 inches, for balance of season 15.09 inches. 1912-13 0.94 inches, balance of season 12.48 inches. 1917-18 0.48 inches, balance of season 13.43 inches. Dr. Carpenter further says that a study of rainfall records shows that in dry seasons the greatest amount of rainfall always occurs in January, February and March, and his twenty-five years experience in Southern California fully bears this out.—So you see judging the future by the past it is a pretty safe bet that we shall have a fair seasons rain between now and next April. And while it is not always good policy "to reckon on your chickens, etc." this in a general way does not apply to the garden, and I for one can plainly visualize the many days ahead of us in the next two or three months, when there will be that soft growing feeling in the air as the result of warm rains, which will put new life into the bedding plants, etc. which we have all been nursing and replanting during the last six weeks, and when it will not be necessary to button your coat and slap your hands when you work in the garden before breakfast.

If we have not had a good rain before you read this get busy either with your sprinkler or irrigate from your hose in furrows. In either case let the water run for several hours so as to soak the ground away down, and spade the ground thoroughly when dry enough, with a good spading fork. If you do not plant it all at once, leave the surface of unplanted part rough so that air and sun can penetrate.

The season so far has been so discouraging and growth so backward that, if you have not already done so, there is ample time

*Continued on page 10*



# The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor  
Office, Roscroft, Point Loma, Cal.  
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor  
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

## The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

### ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$15.00	Half Page	\$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

### EDITORIAL

We have not published the Bok Peace plan with its newspaper and magazine vote, not because we don't want peace, but because we expect all our readers who want to vote will have already done so and we are not prepared to discuss it pro or con and beg leave to pass it with the expression of a mild surprise that out of twenty-two thousand plans to be considered the favored one should be what in our school days we would have called resurrection pie.

The outlook for California Garden in this new year is most encouraging. In this first issue appear most acceptable compositions from old and new contributors that came in without any angling and we take this occasion to thank the many who have made the magazine possible through their voluntary contributions. We wish them much success and happiness and incidentally a continuation of their gifts to uswards.

If our memory is not at fault it is recorded somewhere that it rains on the just and the unjust impartially; if so, how account for the fact that the other night it rained quite a bit at Tia Juana and passed up Point Loma? Just how does that Professor at La Jolla feel when he finds the hills around him in late January bare and brown? Has he much satisfaction in thinking "I said so." We are comforted by his offering of eight inches for the season for though that seemed mighty little in November, it looms quite deep the end of January. How do our city fathers feel with the reservoirs almost full and NEEDING EMPTYING? Perhaps they may

think of the gardener as well as the gate receipts. And how does the gardener feel? Well, no one can take the dryness so much to heart as the garden itself, and really we are writing this in the hope that before it is printed the clouds may gather and a near deluge arrive to make it all quite foolish.

We have been reading the New Year editorials in a world of publications, from a chicken magazine to the San Diego Union Annual, all will admit that represents a huge jump, and they all promise their readers wondrous improvement for 1924, more news, more funnies, even more eggs, and we have been thinking that California Garden ought to do a little something to help the good work along, but it can't be done. Here with the January issue set up, all but these unnecessary remarks, everything to make the other eleven numbers for the year is on the lap of the Gods and in the good will of the folks who have something worthwhile to say. Were we asked what will the February number contain? All the answer possible would be, the usual number of pages. To the efficiency expert this condition would be horrible, spelling disaster, and he would not believe the fact that this had always been so for fifteen years. Yet it makes of the work a pleasing gamble, as editor we have a mild poker game every month, it is always what shall we deal this time. And the readers, a surprising and ever increasing number, are in the same boat or to be more exact in our simile are sitting in at the same game, every number is a chance and the most righteous love a little gamble. How should it be otherwise for Garden folks? Where in the wide wide world is there more of a gamble than a growing crop, or even the attempt to raise from one seed a mature growth? How many gardeners should we have if the continuous element of chance were removed? Who would care for potatoes if every eye grew a bushel? To illustrate we have now new potatoes, yesterday we gave a mess to one who has for years fed us vegetables of his raising that blighted under our care, but today he has no potatoes and we have. When this potato patch was planted all and every prophesied failure, lots of tops no tubers, etc., wrong time of the moon, frost sure to get them if not the wet will, and none of these things happened and we pull down the pot; Our pleasure is not to be measured by a few bushels of spuds, we staked and won. Every number of California Garden we stake our faith in the willing service of sufficient helpers to get out a good number, we stake our faith in the other fellow and it is an excellent gamble. As we are sort of confessing it is perhaps proper to say that we have times when we don't want to play, we look around for George to let him do it, but every time the others supply a surplus of the spirit of service and we end

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



by feeling a bit ashamed. So for the New Year we make this confession of complete inefficiency, yet a confession of faith that is surely worth something in these days, and we shall do our best and even should that be below your expectations, it will still be our best and more than that is not in our power. A year to you when your receipts will a bit overbalance your deserts, not as we see them but as they are recorded in the permanent ledger.

#### WHAT HAVE YOU FOR THE NAVAL TRAINING STATION

January, 16, 1924.

Mr. A. D. Robinson,  
President, San Diego, Floral Association,  
Point Loma, California.

My Dear Mr. Robinson:

The Civic Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. G. Aubrey Davidson, chairman, seeking to encourage the attractiveness and the beautification of our city, especially of the surroundings of our public buildings and institutions, is co-operating with Captain Sellers in the planting of the grounds of the Naval Training Station.

Owing to the lack of an appropriation for this purpose from the Government, anything done this year will depend very largely upon contributions from San Diego gardens.

As a member of the Civic Committee I have been asked by Mr. Davidson to enlist the co-operation of the Floral Association and the aid of its members in supplying such flowers, shrubs and trees that can be spared from their gardens.

It is the hope of Mr. Davidson and his committee that San Diego may be sufficiently interested in making this another beauty spot quickly and aid in getting the plans started. Captain Sellers from his own funds is taking care of the planting of the grounds surrounding the officers' quarters. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has taken the job of beautifying the largest inner court of the buildings. Our committee is asking for aid in beautifying the entrance to the station and the grounds immediately adjoining.

I am attaching herewith a list of Training Station wants and would like to point out that in addition to this list, anything can be used in the detention camp.

The station is equipped with a competent gardener and facilities for raising small plants under cover until they are ready for outdoor planting. Capt. Sellers has an unlimited supply of labor and trucks which he can send to any point to obtain donations and will send a gardener to supervise the taking up of such plants if so requested.

Will you do the committee the favor of bringing this matter to the attention of the

members of the Floral Association from whom the committee is hoping a very generous response. May I also suggest that members donating mention the Floral Association so that the Association may have due credit for assisting in this most worthy enterprise.

On behalf of Mr. Davidson and his committee I want to thank you for your interest and co-operation and that of the members of the Floral Association.

Very truly yours,  
FORREST L. HEATT.

The above letter is self-explanatory and will surely appeal to the San Diego Floral Association members, so here is the list, quite a big one, of what the station would like to get:

- 80 Acacia Melanoxolyn (Blackwood Acacia).
- 8 Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Palm).
- 25 Cupressus Sempervirens (California Cypress).
- 25 Eucalyptus Polyanthema.
- 25 Eucalyptus Ficifolia.
- 18 Eucalyptus Corynocalyx.
- 200 Coprosma Baueri.
- 50 Hedera Helix.
- 28 Ficus Repens.
- 100 Bignonia Tweediana.
- 100 Hibiscus Sinensis, Assorted Colors.
- 300 Raphiolepis Ovata.
- 200 Pittosporum Tobira.
- 100 Pittosporum Undulatum.
- 100 Pittosporum Viridiflora.
- 300 Escalonia Montevidensis (White).
- 200 Grevillea Thelemanniana.
- 300 Cotonaster Panosa (Red Berry).
- 300 Cretaeus Pyracantha (Orange).
- 12 Casuerina Strieta.
- 100. Melaleuca Hypericifolia.
- 150 Virburnum Tinus.
- 150 Prunus Illicifolia (California Cherry).
- 100 Prunus Integrefolia (Catalina Cherry).
- 300 Abelia Rupestris.
- 50 Pittosporum Crassifolium.
- 150 Camphora Officinalis (Camphor Tree).
- 12 Cedrum Deodora.
- 200 Polygala Dalmasiana.
- 250 Veronica (Purloo Queen).
- 12 Bougainvillea Braziliensis.
- 75 Eugenia Myrtiflora.
- 500 Canna Bulbs.
- 500 Roses, Assorted.

#### REGULAR FEBRUARY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Floral Association for February will be held with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blochman the corner of First and Thorn the evening of the 19th. Subjects for discussion Acacias and Annuals.

California Garden is written right out of the garden by folks who work in it.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

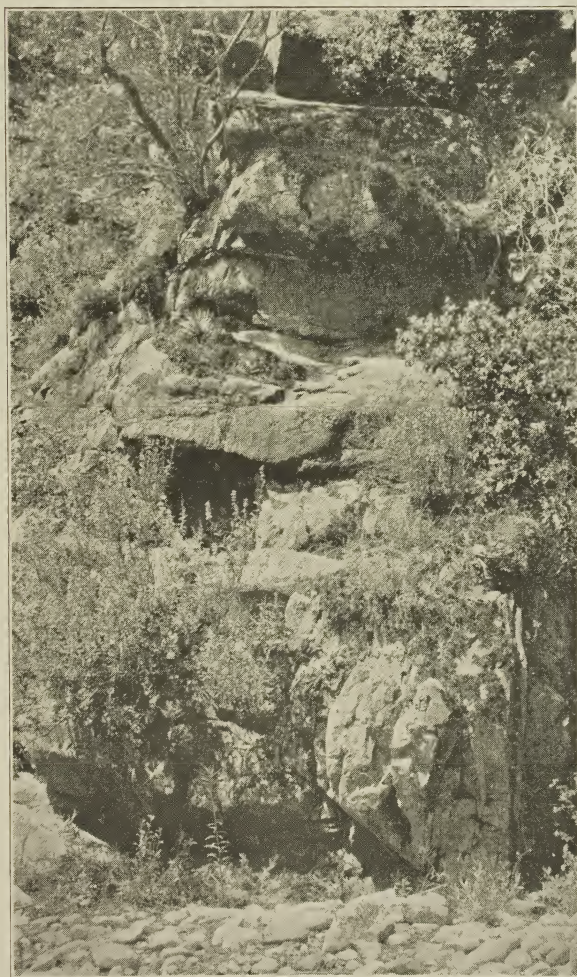
## WILD ROCK GARDENS OF THE SIERRA MADRE

By Mira Culin Saunders.

During a trip last spring into the Sierra Madre, we were fascinated in an unusual degree by the charm of the wild rock gardens that we came across again and again arranged with such skill that it seemed as though each individual garden had been given particular thought. There were moist gardens with the most delicate ferns and mosses clinging to dripping rocks; there were gardens less damp where the ferns were more hardy and flowers more frequent; and there were the dry rock gardens on the open, sunny declivities where the ferns gave place to grasses and the mosses were replaced by a drought-resistant species of the moss-like

selaginella. In size these gardens ranged from tiny clefts complete in every detail of rock and ferns, to great, uplifted slopes where yuccas in the full beauty of their tall, white-flowered spikes gave the prevailing note.

The dry gardens were a source of great interest to me as I had usually associated the idea of dampness with rock gardens. Rounded gray boulders with clumps of grasses formed a sort of permanent setting to these, often overhung by shrubs which, clinging tenaciously to precarious slopes, were varied and graceful in their habit of growth. One spot that I visited frequently, as it never



*A wild Cliff Garden in the  
Sierra Madre of  
California.*

*Collinsia, White Sage, Ferns  
and various Shrubs.*





*A wild Rock Garden in the Sierra Madre. Reproduced from  
"The Southern Sierras of California"*

failed to produce a feeling of indescribable delight, was in the form of a cup-shaped hollow like a miniature amphitheater. Besides boulders and grasses, its slopes were dotted with clumps of pale yellow monkey flowers, which in appearance resembled the azaleas of Eastern woods. Gracefully clinging to the rocks and sending its tendrils over the grasses was a pale yellow-flowered convolvulus or morning glory, identical in color with the monkey flowers. It was all so perfectly harmonious it seemed almost incredible that that particular arrangement of yellow flowers could have come by chance.

In these wild gardens I noted constantly a great reserve in the use of color. One of the moister slopes of mosses and ferns was the setting for a colony of *Collinsia* or Chinese Houses, their delicate pink, orchid-like flowers arranged in whorls like miniature pagodas, giving the only color other than green in this sheltered nook. In another of these green gardens the only touch of brightness was a vivid splash of red supplied by some Indian Paint-brush. In still another

the only color besides that of the tender ferns, cotyledons and delicate young grasses, was that of certain tall spikes of blue larkspur. Again in one of the dry gardens, growing among the gray boulders and clumps of grasses, the only flowers were Golden Yarrow, which filled the place with a cheerful brightness reflecting the sunshine from their golden heads.

These natural gardens were full of suggestions for the creating of naturalesque rock gardens in our cultivated grounds. Their variety of form, their varying conditions of moisture, their reserve in the use of color, inspired much interesting thought; and above all their atmosphere of restfulness and quiet charm were enchanting. We speak of the prodigality of nature, but the more we observe her the more we find that her prodigality is harmonious, and that the plants of her tending grow with a happy abandon as though at home in their surroundings. By learning more of this art of nature's artlessness we might in our gardens accomplish the restful charm we find in the uncultivated places.



## STRAY THOUGHTS—PLANTS

I wonder how many visitors to Rosecroft Lath House during the season past, noticed the red flowering shrub, which towers above the Begonias and Ferns within. The trouble with most of us is, that we do not look up enough.

Content with what may be seen at our feet, and on a level with our eyes, we miss seeing much of the beauty of this old world because it happens to be higher up. Well, the sight of that tree, with its light green, velvety foliage, and pendant clusters of tubular, bright red flowers, has remained with me, even unto this day. The name Botanists have given this Genera, is *I-o-chro-ma*, from the Greek, signifying, violet-colored, and the fellow was right with one species, but to distinguish it from the other six species, the specific name; *lanceolatum*, was given it.

The one growing at Rosecroft, is; *I. coccineum*, or scarlet flowering.

Now I have a dollar for a plant of it, well established in a three inch pot.

You San Diegans who grow plants for profit, get busy and grow me one. The whole tribe belongs to the potato family: *Solanaceae*. The only member of this tribe that I have met with, which produces fruit in this climate is; *I. fuchsoides*, also a red flowering one, but the color is not brilliant enough to suit me.

#### *Crinum Powellii Alba*.

is one of the very good bulbous species of plants which is not as well known as its merits warrant. The flowers, which are borne on scapes, or stems two feet tall, are of the purest white, in shape like the flowers of *Lilium longiflora*, and, as a cut flower, it is unsurpassed for durability.

This entire tribe are gross feeders, and require a lot of manure to attain their best development, but it pays to feed and water them, for, when not in bloom the large light green foliage gives any place a tropical appearance. Then too, they must have plenty of room to show their luxuriant growth; a space four feet diameter is none too much for one plant.

This variety is a hybrid, produced by crossing *C. longiflorum* on *C. Moorei*, and with me it shows no disposition to fruit, I use the term "fruit" because it is a more appropriate name for the potato like bulbs, which follow the flowers, than the term "seeds".

And now I come to mention another hybrid, which is one of the achievements of a Native Son of California, a plant breeder, of whose work we are all proud.

It is the product of seed, grown from flowers of the pink flowering *Amaryllis belladonna major*, pollinated from flowers of *Crinum Moorei*. Now keep this thought in mind; the parents of this hybrid are of two Species

of the Genera; *Amaryllidaceae*.

It has inherited the long neck, and the evergreen character of the male parent; *Crinum*, while the flowers resemble in form and color, those of the female parent—*Amaryllis*.

In addition to this combination of form of bulb, and color of flower, it blooms during the entire summer, which neither of its parents do. When the next Lexicographer of plant life gets busy, he will have a new name to put into his Cyclopedic, and here it is: a compound word for a Generic name; *Amarcrinum*, and for a specific name, a proper name, that of the man with whom it originated: *Howardii*, and thus it is, that the name of Frederick H. Howard is revealed to the reader of these lines.

*Carissa Grandiflora*, is an evergreen shrub, and so thoroughly armed with stiff, double pointed spines that it is a formidable hedge plant, and is so used in its native habitat—East Africa.

This is an Economic, as well as an Ornamental subject. The pure white, star shaped flowers, against the dark green leathery foliage is a very pretty combination indeed.

With few exceptions the plants offered by Nurserymen are seedlings, and, like most fruit tree seedlings, there are seldom two alike in size, color, and quantity on a bush. When a variety is discovered which combines all these desirable qualities, it should be propagated from cuttings of half ripe wood, under glass. Treated thus it roots readily. The fruit is acid, with a milky juice, and when stewed like other fresh fruit it makes a very palatable sauce.

The trouble with Californians is, we have too much of all sorts of fruit, therefore do not break away from our early training in the use of such as we were wont to use away "back east".

This species of *Carissa* is very happy in the south half of this state, and should be grown quite as much for its fruit, as it is for the flowers.

P. D. BARNHART.

### THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

*Continued from page 5*

to start your garden now, and so take full advantage of the better gardening weather we are sure to have before long. Work your ground thoroughly to a fine surface, a good seed bed properly fertilized is half the battle, provided proper cultivation and irrigation is kept up.

Plant all the root crops such as beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc. in ground that has been deeply spaded, so as to allow proper development of these crops. It is a good idea to sow a few radishes with beets, car-

rots and parsnips, as they mature much quicker and help to break the ground for the other slower growing plants and will be out of the way when you want to thin out the other plants. Put in a row or two of Senator or Stratagem peas planting from two to three inches deep, rows about three feet apart. Sow onions, spinach and lettuce, Brown Australian and Silver Skin onions are both good and Broad Leaf Prickly Spinach is most satisfactory for winter growth.

Set out your cabbage plants 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, also cauliflower. Plant your rhubarb roots in deeply spaded, well manured ground putting roots 3 or 4 feet apart.

Remember that to get the best results it is absolutely necessary to keep the plants in a steady state of growth, which entails proper moisture and cultivation at all times.

If you intend setting out berries or fruit trees January is the ideal month to plant them, also to get your pruning done. The dormant period does not last long here and deciduous trees should be pruned now. Spray your peach trees now with Lime and Sulphur solution to prevent curly leaf.

#### NOT ONE FOUND

What can be accomplished to overcome the snail pest by organized action is demonstrated at La Jolla, where the county horticultural commission recently offered cash prizes for samples of the white snail pest, which a year ago threatened to destroy all the vegetation in the community.

The contest so far has been a failure, because none of the school children has been able to find a single live snail. The failure of the contest attests the success which attended the commissions incessant warfare against the pest during the last two years.

With the advent of the rainy season the commission felt certain that some of the snails must have survived the poison which was spread last year, and in order to locate new spots where the pest might be found announced that 50 cents would be paid to every school pupil bringing in one of the snails.

#### FLOWER GARDEN

*Con'd from Pge. 5*

than the summer spencers and continue to bloom for months, if given the proper care, deep soil, and rich, frequent cultivation and lots of water, and flowers picked as soon as open.

Sow Clarkia, Godetia, Candytuft, Marigolds and others for Easter blooms, Easter comes late this year, April 20th; so all these quick growing subjects can be had in bloom. Jerusalem and Cleveland Cherries should be sown early, they require a long season to make plants of good size and well filled with

the berry, plants can also be started from cuttings using the new growth not the old wood.

The last of this month plan for your mums get your ground ready and decide first what kinds you want to have this season. Bulbs are rapidly pushing through the ground where the soil is loose and moist, give them every care in the way of cultivation, watering overhead to lengthen the stems—and if desired to bring them on rapidly a little nitrate of soda—weak and often helps wonderfully. The Association would like to see a large number of exhibitors at the bulb show to be held this spring, even a good showing of just one kind is an incentive, so let us all exhibit something.

#### FLOWER LOVERS ASK CONCERTED ACTION TO RID GARDENS OF SNAILS

La Jolla's success in eradicating the white snail pest and her own success in exterminating the thousands of small spiral-shelled creatures that infested her own yard has prompted Mrs. Gertrude Evans, 1506 Plumosa way, to address the following communication to The Union, with the hope that it will start an intensive campaign ending in the eradication of the common brown snail which annually destroys thousands of dollars worth of vegetation in the city of San Diego and vicinity:

"This is the season of good resolutions. Cannot we make one more?—the resolution to follow La Jolla's example in clearing our beautiful city of the snail pest? Being a garden lover, a garden maker, of course makes me deeply interested in this subject. In the three years I've lived here it has been one long fight to raise any perennial or annual plants. I've literally lived with snails, picking them has been my principal occupations; to step on them has been my chief joy. One served on my spinach and one in my upstairs room decided me to attempt something desperate. Hearing of La Jolla's success, I talked with the horticultural department and found that the arsenate of calcium used in La Jolla was equally efficacious on our enemy, a different species.

#### HAD GOOD RESULTS

"In the early summer I followed the directions given me very carefully with wonderful results, killing thousands. We gathered them by the painful, so many that the garden was malodorous for several days. Later in the early fall I applied the arsenate again, to catch the crop that were too small to eat the food the first time, and for weeks not a snail has been found on my grounds. I can look out on my wall and not see it decorated by a row of these loathsome vermin. I have set out all my annual and perennial plants and not one has been eaten.

*Continued on Page 16*



## MISSION GARDEN RESTORED

By Martha Nelson McCan

The Park Department of Los Angeles has demonstrated in concrete form Count Korzybski's idea advanced in his book "The Manhood of Humanity" that human beings are "Time Binders," carrying over from one generation to another special lines of human endeavor. They have done this by creating as nearly as possible a replica of a garden such as was planned and developed by the Mission Fathers in conjunction with their spiritual and educational work.

We are "Time Binding" for we are taking the ideas and work of the early padres, developing and preserving things which were built more than a hundred years ago for our use and for the education and pleasure of future generations.

All this, is by way of an introduction explaining the making of "The Memory Garden" at Brand Park, facing San Fernando Mission.

The story of acquiring a city park so near the old San Fernando Mission will bear repeating, as it shows the determination of the women when they are aroused to action. The women of San Fernando heard rumors that a lemon packing house was to be built on land fronting the Mission. They took action at once with such earnestness that the Mission Land Company presented to the city for park purposes seven acres lying between Brand Boulevard and Mission Road opposite the Administration Building of the San Fernando Mission. It was at once dedicated to the City of Los Angeles for park purposes.

When I became a member of the Park Commission, I made a tour of the parks. Brand Park with its historic surroundings gave me the thought that a most interesting garden in this park could be developed, carrying out as far as possible, the vision of the Mission Fathers. The Park Superintendent, Mr. Shearer, said it was physically possible; the Park Board gave its consent.

The first step was to obtain advice from those who had made a study of the work of the early padres. This was done by taking John S. McGroarty to look at the site and tell him our ideas. If any of you have ever tried to capture Mr. McGroarty for any length of time, you know that, in itself was an achievement. Charles F. Lummis and Sumner Hunt were also taken out and their opinions asked. After we had the approval of such authorities, we felt we could proceed.

Then followed a trip to Santa Barbara with the president of the Park Commission, William A. Bowen, Mr. Shearer, and myself to inspect the Mission Garden there, as it is the only one that has been continuously maintained.

Upon returning, plans were made and ap-

proved by the Park Board. Then came the necessity of raising sufficient funds to carry out the plan. Mr. Ralph Criswell, president of the City Council, gave us the assurance that the Finance Committee would duplicate every dollar that was obtained by private subscription. With blue prints and our enthusiasm, enough money was raised to begin the work. The result may now be seen by driving out to Brand Park.

A tour of the state was then made by the Park Superintendent, the plantsman, architect and myself visiting every mission. Pictures were taken, plants, seeds, cuttings and bulbs secured, many of them descendants of the original plants brought by the padres from Spain.

In reading the history of these old gardens, we learned that not only did the padres grow their memory plants, but they went out to the mountains and deserts and brought in the wild flowers. We have followed this plan and the Memory Garden may soon have the only collection of living wild flowers, as the march of progress and the zeal of the subdivider will soon obliterate all the beautiful growths in the hills and in the valleys of Southern California. All of the specimens are labeled, making this garden in reality an outdoor museum.

A great accomplishment in working out this plan was moving across the highway and railroad track, the wonderful star shaped fountain and placing it in the garden. This is the only fountain of this design to be found in any of the Mission Gardens in California. The dedication of this fountain was especially "Time Binding" as Mr. L. C. Brand, who gave it, came from his home in a flying machine bringing with him the deed of the fountain, built more than one hundred and twenty-five years ago. The deed was given to a member of the City Council, thereby officially conveying this historic relic to the city of Los Angeles.

The Mission Land Company will help to make the garden a complete unit by giving a statue of Junipero Serra, which will be placed beside the fountain, in the shade of the pepper trees, radiating peace, as did the good padre in his life time. Sally James Farnham of New York is making the statue, and when it is dedicated, another dream will have come true.

Some day when you feel the urge to get away from the "roaring town," drive out to the San Fernando Mission, have your luncheon under the pepper trees, wander around the Memory Garden; it will take you back hundreds of years, it will conjure up memories of the wonderful work of the padres who

*Con'd on page 10*

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



## THE MAN AND THE DATE

By The Early Bird

No! this is not a story of an assignation nor is it the history of an Arab but something about the lecture on Date culture given by Dr. W. T. Swingle at the Natural History Museum in Balboa Park, and I am extremely thankful that overcoming my ever growing disinclination to go anywhere, I attended. I had often heard that wonderful reservoir of miscellaneous and particular knowledge, L. A. Blochman, holding forth about the diversity of things the date palm would do for which the human race should be thankful, but had never realized till I listened to Dr. Swingle that if we use all of the pig but the squeal, that there is not even a squeal left when the Arab gets through with his palm, and further I saw photos corroborating this ubiquity.

Dates have always been to me more than a sweetmeat that even my mother allowed was good food, they have been an open door to romance, the Arab and his steed that he was too nutty to sell even for good money, but which he would ride away off into the desert and live for a week on a handful of dates, finally reaching his oasis where his tent was pitched under the date palms and where in modern times he kept the beautiful but wayward daughters of nobility that he captured when they were out for a moonlight walk. But there you have all had your sheik dreams and this is about Dr. Swingle. Just as the date without the Arab was a mere foodstuff, so this date lecture was merely a handful of interesting facts without the Doctor, I will introduce him. Dr. W. T. Swingle is high in the employ of the Government Plant Importing Bureau, his headquarters are at Washington, but he does not stay there if he can do more good somewhere else, so just now he is at Indio at the Date Experiment Gardens, and he has been many other places including a lot of North-ern Africa.

The Doctor does not look like a Sheik, either the American kind nor the desert bred, but gives you the impression that his name should have been MacSwingle, he is tall and spare and irongrey and wears a moustache and glasses. When he gets well under way on this date topic he takes quite a good bit of exercise on the platform and every once in a while acts as if he is going to take off his coat, spit on his hands and go to shoveling. He does not waste a word, in fact he dismissed charming pictures with the statement that "you will see in the next" and I don't believe he touched on a phase of his subject that the audience did not wish further elaborated.

However Dr. Swingle wants you to know about Dates and so do I, so I must try to

further condense the most condensed information I ever heard.

Dr. Swingle, I wish I knew whether his name was Bill it would save so much typing, went to Africa in 1899 after the little bitsy insect that makes possible the dried fig industry of California, I think it is called the Capri fly, this he captured tamed and brought back to California after a terrific fight, but at the time of capture he was not sure that the quarry would thrive in captivity and he wanted to make sure of further supply if those in hand did not travel well, so he went prospecting further inland and caught the date fever. An importation of dates was made in 1890 but they were not worth a darn as dates don't come true from seed and the propagation by offshoots, the only good method, is slow, so the natives sent along any old thing. Then in 1900 a shipment of good varieties got through and since then some thousands of offshoots of best sorts have come in and are now thriving in the favored spots in Arizona and California.

It is quite outside the space possibility of this California Garden to do justice to the story of the date as told by Dr. Swingle both by word and picture. I never saw a better lot of pictures to illustrate a subject, there were the palms all sizes and shapes in avenues and groves in cities and oases, growing on the banks of streams and by wellheads. The fruit hung in great bunches sometimes fifty feet from the ground and natives by aid of a rope girdle ran up the trunk and harvested them. The dates dried in the sun and a barefooted chap in a burnoose packed them with a treading motion in baskets made of palm fibre. The palm trunk was split into boards and became a door, the leaves were stripped and formed crates, the finer leaves wove into baskets and the yet finer fibre at the base of the leaves became packing material. The Offshoots were cut with a chisel like an overgrown crowbar actuated by a mallet like the hub of a giant wheel and then those offshoots were wrapt in the palm fibre and packed in the palm crates and started on their journey to America on camels that looked as tall as the tallest palm trees. Of course there was the palm waving by the dome of the mosque it would have been disappointing if it had not been.

I thought I was going to tell you a lot about Dr. Swingle but in looking over my notes I don't find him, he would say these pictures were taken by Mr. Mason and you should hear him, and in a little time he was enthusing over some one else, but don't imagine because he realises there are others he is diffident and can't call a spade a spade quite out loud. He openly derided the man who

will grow alfalfa on high priced date land with precious water in competition with the vast area of cheaper land that does not need watering at all, and he damned and dampened the hopes of the average citizen when he carefully explained that because of slow increase of date palms, due to the offshoot propagation, there could be no date boom, but he said San Diego has some desert country good for date culture and the higher levels in Imperial Valley will grow them but just desert is not enough, it must be hot, not hot and cold or even with a dash of cold, and it must be dry not even a few dewy morns, so it is evident that even a date has preferences.

#### 4,000 YEARS WITHOUT A CROP FAILURE

The arguments in favor of diversified farming as against a single crop system would vanish if there were any way to prevent that single crop from failing. No way to do this has been found, yet it is remarkable that lower Mesopotamia has operated practically on the single crop system for at least 4,000 years—and probably for centuries longer—without the record of one crop failure.

Mesopotamia's crop is dates, which not only form the staple food of the people but that country's chief export. Since early biblical days the date palm has been carefully cultivated there, and writings on the subject that have been preserved on brick tablets prove how much scientific knowledge the date growers of those early days had gained. It was to water those date palms that the first irrigation system known to man was devised.

#### IF RAIN FOLLOWS A BATTLE THERE'S A SIMPLE REASON

Naturally rain often follows a battle, in the ordinary course of events, just as it often follows a baseball game, a bridge party, or a dog fight, admits the weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. By the familiar process of "counting the hits and not the misses," it would be easy to gather evidence in support of the assertion that rain is the usual sequel of any of these occurrences.

There is, however, a particular reason why rain is rather more likely to occur soon after a battle than shortly before one. The movements of troops that precede a battle must generally be carried out in fair weather, as dry roads are an important factor in such movements. As these preliminaries often take several days, the end of a dry spell of average duration is quite likely to be reached by the time the engagement is fairly begun, and rain will then be due in accordance with the normal program of nature. But the battle does not cause the rain.

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**THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS**

Mere money, with best soil and climate, cannot make a one hundred percent garden. It requires twenty-five percent vision, twenty-five percent discretion, and fifty percent hard work.

Vision does not mean viewing those bewitchingly beautiful pictures in the new seed catalogues; although they are stimulating. Vision includes the happy trinity of Hope, Faith and Love. Hope, that sees the garden you want. Faith, that looks farther and knows it can be made. Love, that inspires with eternal vigilance, and enables you to endure all to gain the thing hoped for.

Discretion means planning the garden and knowing what, when, and how to plant. Now comes hard work, studying, digging, planting, weeding. By the sweat of your brow—, if it is to be your garden there is no other way.

Oh yes, we have heard of a ready made one hundred percent garden, naturally watered, containing everything good to taste and see, no weeds to pull, no pests to fight, no new plants to experiment with,—no wonder that gardener got into mischief.

**COPIES OF CALIFORNIA GARDEN TO COMPLETE FILES**

The California Garden will be glad to receive the following back numbers to complete files for which we have orders. Notify the secretary, Miss Matthews, Hillcrest 3330-W, and she will direct you where to leave the copies of the Garden.

1909: July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov. Dec.

1910: All of 1910.

1911: All of 1911.

1912: Jany., Feby., March, April, May, June, July, Dec.

1913: July, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

1914: Jany., Feby., March, May, June, July, Sept., Oct., Nov.

1915: Jany., Feby., May, June, July, Sept., Oct., Dec.

1917: Jany., Feby., March, May.

1919: Feby., March, April, May, June, December.

1920: March, May, June, Aug., Sept., Oct.

1922: May, June, July, Oct., Nov., Dec.

1923: Jany., May, June, Sept.

P. S.:—If you have more than one copy of each month indicated above please let us have them.

**GLAD TIDINGS**

If troubles beset you in your gardening operations and you wish to goodness there was something that insects or garden pests didn't bother—**GROW GLADS.**

They are practically impervious to disease and insect pests. True the wire-worm lunches on the bulbs but never to an extent of injuring the blooming qualities. By making successive plantings you can have flowers continually. Don't say you have no room, put them in the shrubbery or along the borders, if you don't wish to make a solid bed of them.

100 good blooming bulbs in three fine shades \$3.50. Try planting 100 each month among your other plants and shrubs. You'll have flowers for your own home and some to cut for jealous friends who have no garden.

**GOLDEN MEASURE**, the very best in a rich golden yellow, grows 4½ to 5 feet in height. It's flowers are well set and many open at a time, edges slightly crinkled, \$1.50 each.

**MRS. DR. NORTON**, La France pink shading into very pale pink throat, lower petals have creamy bases with carmine pencilings. 25c each.

**BYRON L. SMITH**, a wonderful lavender pink on a white ground. The most delicate and pleasing of color combinations. 25c each.

The three listed just above are well worth the choicest spot in your garden. In their class they are unsurpassed. By all means grow a couple if you wish to delight your sense of beauty.

Remittance with order please, or bulbs sent C. O. D.

All bulbs sent parcels post prepaid anywhere in the U. S.

**RALPH F. CUSHMAN** - **GROWER OF GLADIOLI**  
**BOX 5-A** *Point Loma, California*

## MISSION GARDEN RESTORED

*Continued from page 12*

established, as an eastern park expert said, the first civilized gardens in America. Sit under the shade of the mission grapes, descendants of the first vines brought by the early father, smell the sweetness of the Rose of Castille, look at the beauty of the Passion Vine and of the now rare wild flowers, also the old fashioned flowers that were in our mothers' gardens, and I am sure you will feel that the carrying on has been worth while.

In this great rushing modern life of ours, we must not let the "Glory of the Garden" as Kipling says, escape us, for it means the passing of the "Spirit" which Kipling embodies in the following verse:

Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees

That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees.

So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray

For the Glory of the Garden that it may not pass away!

AND THE GLORY OF THE GARDEN  
IT SHALL NEVER PASS AWAY!

—From The Clubwoman.

## RID GARDENS OF SNAILS

*Continued from page 11*

"Last year my entire border of primulus was eaten to the ground in two nights, despite lime and tobacco dust. I had reset the hundreds of plants and covered them over with wire frames. Many of my choice lilies were eaten off as they came up—those that I saved by wire frames, the blooms were eaten as fast as they opened. Mornings I would find four and five feeding on our blossoms, six or seven feet from the ground—they are climbers.

"That the city is infested with the pest has gone out to the east and middle west, a discouraging thing for one thinking of coming here to make a home and garden. I know several people who have abandoned their gardens, so great was the difficulty of raising the plants. This is not a wild dream, that we can free ourselves of this scourge. La Jolla was practically cleared of them last year—and now prizes are being offered for one found alive. Does not this speak for success?"

## PLEADS FOR ACTION

"Cannot we have some concerted action on this matter? We must all work together to have effective results. The gardens not treated with the arsenate can reinfest the whole neighborhood. Cannot the county help us—that those so indifferent to the present condition of the city can be requested to take the necessary measures—perhaps have the

work done for them, if they cannot afford it? Mr McLean and Mr. Fox of the horticultural department, at the courthouse, will gladly give all necessary information. Mr. McLean says that this is the easiest time to apply the arsenate, which is mixed with bran, as the dampness and rains keep the mixture moist, as it must be, for the snails to eat it. In summer the ground where it is applied ought to be lightly sprinkled every night for a week for the best results. A bran has now been found that does not have to be sifted. It is not an expensive thing to do."

R. R. McLean, county horticulturist, adds these directions:

"People do not seem to be awake to the situation. The common brown snail, which we so often see here, probably does more damage to ornamental plants and tender garden vegetation in and around San Diego proper than any other one pest.

"A concerted effort should be made to destroy the snail. The control is so simple and easy to apply that it seems everyone should avail themselves of it."

The use of calcium arsenate, which can be purchased for about 30 cents a pound through the county horticultural office or any seed house, and bran is the remedy advocated by McLean.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

He has issued the following directions for its use:

"Mix calcium arsenate and bran together thoroughly, when dry; and moisten with sufficient water to make a stiff mash that does not ball. Do not make it too wet. Scatter this material as grain. Cover every square foot, walks, lawns, plants, etc., and nooks and corners—except where there is danger of burning. Very tender foliage is liable to burning or spotting, so in the case of choice or rare plants it is safer to put the bran on the ground under the plants affected by snails, or where they crawl.

Scatter the poison late in the evening, after thoroughly wetting down the entire premises with the hose, or after a rain. Then sprinkle lightly just before dark for the next two to seven days. This keeps the poison soft and also brings the snails into action during the night.

"As snails eggs may be in the ground, it will be necessary to repeat the poisoning after about four months.

"If adjoining premises are infested with snails, they will invade grounds poisoned, after about two weeks. Get your neighbor's to co-operate by showing them your dead snails."

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